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an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,
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FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

MOUTRIE'S.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
First Floor.
No. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE
HENGE" DWELLING HOUSES contain-
ing Five Rooms and Outhouses.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1916. [415]

TO LET.

NO. 1, TOGO TERRACE, Kennedy Road.
Apply to—
LI FUK TSAU,
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF,
8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [355]

TO LET.

NEWLY BUILT FLATS, in SAIFEE
TERRACE, Nathan Road, also,
SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Rent very moderate.
Electric Light and Gas installed.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [356]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, No. 2, Mountain View.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916. [333]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in
occupation of Messrs. Radocker & Co.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [395]

TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the
First Floor of No. 10, Des Voux Road
Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.),
comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms
with Outhouses and Servants' Quarters. The
Premises are being thoroughly repaired and
renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity
of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent
moderate.
Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.,
10, Des Voux Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [393]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediate posses-
sion.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toro Kien Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's
Building, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern conveniences, including
English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
Flats specially designed to accommodate three
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277]

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



CO. TOKIO JAPAN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is com-
manded by the Queen to thank
Mr. Darlington for a copy of his
Handbook."

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British Weekly.

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60 Illustrations;
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Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings,
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Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towy, Barmouth,
Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli,
Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Isle
of Wight and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS. In each
is THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD;
A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout
the World.

LIVERPOOL: DARLINGTON & Co.
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57

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Voux Road Central.

HOUSES in ULIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoa.

No. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE
CANTON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [27]

CAVALRY IN WAR

WEARY INACTIVITY. TRENCH
WORK WELCOMED.

Philip Gibbs, writing in the *Daily Tele-
graph* from the British General Head-
quarters, says:—

This trench warfare of ours—the vilest
way of fighting for any human beings—
has put the cavalry into the cur, as any
trooper would say. Into the role of by-
ways behind the lines would be a less signifi-
cant way to put it, and it is one of the
minor tragedies of the war.

For truly it has been a tragedy that
those fine bodies of men, with all their
splendid spirit, should have been so wast-
ed, their years of training, their great
traditions, their special purpose in war made
useless by all this digging in of armies.

It is the same with the German cavalry,
to which all the noble families sent their sons,
and with the French. In the early stages
of the war they had their chance—for three
months, while the open fighting lasted.
Those masses of German horses, which
spread out like a fan through Belgium and
France, with little patrols and Uhlans
scouting, audaciously ahead of the main
armies, fulfilled their purpose successfully,
though it seems probable that the same
work could have been done more effectively
by armoured motorcars and motor-cycles,
with machine-guns.

Our own cavalry had four weeks of great
adventure, made a fine sweeping movement
in the first October of the war, and rode
through the Germans in a few great
charges which proved our absolute superi-
ority in cavalry fighting. Then for our
men and the French all their activity
ended abruptly before the lines of trenches,
and it was only in Russia where the enemy
attempted a great circling movement from
the north that there was a real continuation
of cavalry warfare. That, too, ended in a
silence that has never been broken, so far
as I know, except by private letters full
of lament or the dead. Great masses of
cavalry seem to have been lost in the
eternal mist.

A FADED DREAM.
Here in France our cavalry have had no
work to do as a mounted force since the
autumn of 1914. Only a few of them—
dashing cavalry leaders who dream of rid-
ing through the enemy's country in a
glorious pursuit—still cherish any illusion
as to their future in the war.

It is difficult to see how they can ride
over the ground now held by the enemy
when we break the German lines on a wide
enough gap to pour our squadrons through.
However demoralised the German retreat
may be, they will leave behind them line
after line of trenches and fields of barbed
wire and machine-guns which will make
cavalry pursuit a deadly endeavour.
That, at least, is my personal opinion,
though there are probably many soldiers
who have greater hopes. Be that
as it may, the present lines have "bun-
kered" our mounted men, and the monotony
of their life has been well-nigh intolerable.
Scores of times I have passed them on the
roads between quaint little villages, exer-
cising their horses, and knowing the keen
spirit of these men, I have pitied them
from my heart because they are not content
with this daily routine or satisfied with
safety.

They have been safe as cavalry, but this
wounded pride of theirs has been heated
from time to time by the violent comedy
of infantry fighting—a curious and tragic
paradox! Leaving their horses in charge
of a few men who chafe because they are
left behind, they have gone from time to
time to take a turn in the trenches. They
were put into the second battle of Ypres,
and fought with splendid heroism on days
when we were nearer disaster than the na-
tion has ever known. And again during
the battle of Loos they went in and held
their ground with determined courage
under heavy bombardment.

"HARDY'S DYNASTY."

Before they went into the line last time
I went to see some of these young cavalry
officers to wish them good luck, and after-
wards when they came out, in the head-
quarters of one squadron—the way in was
by a ladder through the window—billeted
in a village which on a day of frost looked
as quaint and pretty as a Christmas card,
was a party of officers typical of the British
cavalry as a whole.

In times of peace they had enjoyed most
of the good things of English life, hunting,
and shooting and the pleasant ways of
country houses, where there is no blarney,
luxury but a comfort built up on centuries
of well-to-do tradition. All the promise
of life had been offered to their youth, and
they had been glad of it. But now here
they had been for months imprisoned in
this little French village, in this queer,
cramped little cottage, shut off from all
company except that of brother officers in
the next village, along the road without
any form of amusement, except a game of
cards, even unable to shoot the birds which
were there in the neighbouring woods.
Money could buy nothing to ease his mon-
otony of this life. In time of war poverty
is as good as wealth.

A few pictures cut out of *La Vie Paris-
ienne* were tacked on to the walls to re-
mind them of the arts and graces of an
older mode of life, and to keep them
human by the sight of a pretty face. (Oh!
to see a pretty girl again!) A few books—
Hardy's "Dynasty," Oliver's "Ordeal by
Battle"—lay on the window-sill, though
it was not much thumbed, because in this war
it is difficult to read, or to concentrate one's
thoughts on a book for more than a page
or two. (What do ideas matter, or the
beauty of literature, when men are blast-
ing each other to pieces?)

But now they were going to change this
cottage for the trenches, this quiet village,
with a church bell chiming every hour, for
the incessant tumult in the battle-front.

WAR FOOD PRICES

BRITAIN'S RISE BY 47 PER CENT.
GERMANY'S BY 83 PER CENT.

Since the beginning of the year most
foodstuffs have further advanced in price.
The retail rise for January was 14 per
cent., according to a statement in the *Board
of Trade Labour Gazette*. The greatest
upward move has been in flour and bread,
6 per cent., and in fish and granulated
sugar, 5 per cent.

With bread reaching 6d. for the quar-
ter, the baker's bill is heavier than
it has ever been in modern times. But in
other directions the latest market quo-
tations have modified some of the January
figures. Fish is cheaper; and there has
been a seasonal fall in the price of eggs.

The increase in the cost of food, compar-
ing February 1st with a year ago, has
been:—

	Per Cent.
Fish	50
Meat	25
Bacon, bread, sugar, milk, and cheese	20
Tea	28
Flour and eggs	17
Butter	13
Potatoes	7
Margarine	6

Substantial as are the war additions to
the British food budget, enemy countries
have been hit by a staggering extent. The
following comparisons of increases upon
pre-war prices are significant:—

	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	47
Berlin	83.4
Vienna	112.9

In this connection it has to be remem-
bered that Berlin allows only a limited
sale at a legal maximum price of what are
retail every-day articles of diet. This
applies to bread, butter, flour, pork, and
milk; while products such as lard, beans,
peas, and lentils appear to be practically
unobtainable.

In Vienna the end of the year brought
an easing of some of the advances, partly
explained by the fact that in December
maximum retail charges came into opera-
tion for the first time in respect of bacon
and hog's fat.

Here are some comparative returns of
increased percentages since July, 1914:—

	United Kingdom.	Berlin.	Vienna.
Beef	50	70	206
Mutton	38	60	—
Bacon	32	154	300
Flour, house- hold	58	—	—
Flour, rye	—	60	—
Flour, wheat	—	28	31
Bread	51	—	75
Bread, rye	—	42	—
Bread, wheat	51	101	118
Butter	10	—	220
Margarine	30	38	51
Milk	70	285	214
Eggs	25	340	405

this absolute safety for the immediate
presence of death. They knew already the
boastfulness of life in trenches. They had
no illusion about "glory." But they were
glad to go because activity is better than
inactivity, and because the risk would give
them back their pride, and because the
cavalry should fight, anyhow, and somehow
even if a charge or a pursuit is denied
them. They cannot be left on one side to
eat their hearts out until the last phase of
the war.

"A HOT TIME."

They had a hot time in the trenches.
The enemy's artillery was active, and the
list of casualties began to tot up. A good
officer and a fine fellow was killed almost
at the outset, and men were horribly
wounded. But all these troopers showed a
cool courage, and it was only now and then
when a parapet was blown in and when
the bombardment was most intense that
any of them showed a little worry. The
officers went up to chat with them; then
British officers do at such a time, but they
were surprised by the steady nerves of the
men. They showed a kind of disdain of all
this "strafing," and the men in the dug-
outs did not let it interfere with their sleep.

Things looked bad for a few minutes,
when a section of trenches was blown in,
isolating one platoon from another. A
sergeant-major made his way back from
the damaged section, and a young officer
who was going forward to find out the ex-
tent of the damage met him on the way.

"Can I get through?" asked the officer.
"I've got through," was the answer, "but
it's changing one's luck." The officer
"changed his luck," but did not expect to
come back alive. Afterwards, he tried to
analyse his feelings for my benefit. "I
had no sense of fear," he said, "but a sort
of sub-conscious knowledge that the odds
were against me if I went on, and yet a
conscious determination to go on at all
costs and find out what had happened."

He came back covered in blood, but un-
wounded. In spite of all the unpleasant
sights in a cramped trench, he had the
heart to smile when in the middle of the
night one of the sergeants approached him
with an amiable suggestion.

"Don't you think it would be a good
time, sir, to make a slight attack upon the
enemy?"

There was something in those words "a
slight attack," which is irresistibly comic
to any of us who know the conditions of
modern trench war. But they were not
spoken in jest.

So the cavalry did its bit again, though
as cavalry, and I saw some of them when
they came back, and they were glad to
have gone through this awful business so
that we men may find a scornful word as
they pass with their horses.

The trenches are not the place for cavalry,
but when they get there they show the
spirit of their famous regiments and
stick it well.

BLINDED BY THE WAR.

THE HOSTEL OF HBROES.

[BY TWILLS BEEK.]

He was tall and straight. Thick, curly
hair, crisped above his handsome young
face. Muscles of sturdy youth rippled in
big stalwart limbs. The flush of ardent
young life was in his cheeks. All the
choir of his morn should be singing to him
of adventure, enterprise, and achievement;
before him were all the great visions and
horizons of twenty—and he has been blind-
ed in battle.

At the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors'
Hostel, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, he
sat at his first halting lesson at the type-
writer. Click, click—a fumbling mis-
stroke—click, click, click—slowly and un-
certainly—click, click again.

Winter sunshine appeared into the room
and lit up his brave, young, sightless face
and shone on his bright hair. I had to
turn away. I was not injured to this sight
of men blinded by war. I had not yet
understood what I was to learn at the
hostel of that other light that comes to
those who walk in darkness.

But someone was rallying the novice
typist on a comic mistake he had made.
I looked again at his sightless face. He
was laughing as gladly as ever people
laugh who can look on the world. His
face, as he laughed, was strangely radiant.
It was the serene radiance of the light
that comes from within. The flash of that
blinding young hero's smile was a photograph,
instantaneous and vivid, of the great work
and achievement of St. Dunstan's. The
unnecessary sentimentality that every
visitor first takes into the hostel fell away
from me.

Typewriters, a whole battery of the busy
little machines that are such godsend to
the man that is blind. At every machine
sits a blind warrior with a voluntary
helper who has come to teach him. We
writers have often thought of the tribute
we could write to our typewriters, of the
toil they have lifted and the inspiration
that flows above the keyboard. What sort
of a tribute might these blind men write?
Without the typewriter the power of writ-
ing would leave them. But here I have a
whole bundle of letters that have been
written by blinded soldiers and sailors who
have left St. Dunstan's and restarted use-
ful lives with crafts and husbandry they
have learnt at the hostel. To quote from
letters to Mr. Arthur Pearson:

"Last July I went to your happy hostel
a miserable, heart-broken creature, and
was no longer capable of earning a living
for my wife and family; but, thanks to
you, things are now quite different with
me. I am now delighted to say that I
was never better off in my life before.
I have a nice home, well furnished, and
am able to earn good money."

Another letter is happy over the man's
venture in poultry-rearing. He describes
the little farm and its arrangement of
guiding wires, and nettings—a mighty in-
genious invention of St. Dunstan's. He
discusses his breeds and varieties of birds
just as a sighted man might—an art he
has been taught at St. Dunstan's. He has
caught and killed his first birds for the
table, trussed them and dressed them—
another work he has been taught at St. Dun-
stan's. "I am sending you now," he
finishes, "a dozen of my eggs as a little
thank-offering." The letter is typed as
neatly as a typist in a City office would
type it.

"Your happy hostel." There, in three
words, is the picture of this brave place.
Approach the long workrooms, that hum
and stir with the basketmakers, the mat-
makers, the cobblers, and the carpenters,
and you hear men who are finding hap-
piness, more happy because none of them
expected to know it again. A naturalist
once told me that birds will whistle whis-
tle they are happy or not. It is certain
that no unhappy man ever whistles. Half
a dozen of these blind workers were trill-
ing. They had reason for the outburst—
it was pride of workmanship, man's keen-
est joy. Here was a dining-table, smooth-
angled as human hand could trim it. Here
was a lovely rabbit-hutch that will plunge
here was a boot soled as, alas! the war-
time citizen cannot get his boots soled by
cobblers who have eyesight. Here was an
honest, covetable bookcase. Here was this
morning's first attempt of a man who had
never done woodwork before (as, indeed,
none of them has), a stationary rack trim
and tight-jointed. And here was basket-
work that made you look narrowly again
at the lightless windows of these workers'
brains.

In the poultry farm a young blinded
soldier held an indignant fowl while an
instructor, himself blind (as most of them
are here), taught him the indignant one's
breed and points by the sense of touch.
When the blind poultry-rearer goes out
you his fowls and tell you their variety.
The management of his incubator will be
a familiar accomplishment. That he can
run down and catch the agile fowl who
find it hard to believe? I have seen him
do it at St. Dunstan's.

Quickness and accuracy: they are two of
the gifts that come to the blind in this
hostel. These newly blind men already
move quickly. They walk unafraid down
long corridors and about the twisting
garden paths of St. Dunstan's. Turnings
and corners they take without hesitation.
What are their only guides? Strips of
carpet in the corridors, wooden boards in
gardens and on the terraces that denote
steps up or down; handrails along the
paths with little knobs that mean a "turn-
ing opposite." That is all. You and I
would want more guidance on one of our
nights whose darkness is luminous com-
pared to the dayless days of the blinded.
We have no use for the word "afflicted,"
nor any liking for it. It is the stout chal-
lenge you hear at St. Dunstan's. "We are
merely handicapped—and we have our
compensations. We develop other senses
that you own no less than us."

Nine months ago Mr. Otto Kahn lent
this delightful country house and garden
in the centre of London to the Blinded
Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee and
its chairman, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson,
concerning whose extreme devotion and
toil to bring light to blind people it were
almost an impertinence to pass common

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS

CORPS ORDER BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Private R. A. Wilkinson joined the
Corps on March 18th, 1916, is allotted
Corps No. 1992 and is posted to
Scouts Company (No. 4 Section).

LEAVE.

2.—The leave granted to Lt.-Cpl. Vio-
ash commences on March 26th, 1916,
and on March 31st, 1916, as stated in
Corps Order No. 1 dated March 9th
1916.

TRANSFER.

3.—No. 1158 Gunner H. Reiph from No.
1 Section Artillery, Battery to H. K.
Police Reserve (Mounted Patrols),
dated March 14th, 1916.

RECALLS SECTION.

4.—Sub-calibre Practice at Stonecutters
on Sunday, 19th inst. Parade at
Blacks' Pier at 8.20 a.m. Uniform—
Khaki drill uniform and shorts, puttees,
coat and cap. Drill, all members, at
Belchers, 7.30 a.m. on Monday 20th,
Tuesday 21st, Thursday 23rd, and
Friday 24th inst. Full charge prac-
tice on Sunday, 26th inst. Parade
at Belchers at 9 a.m. sharp. Uni-
form as above.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

5.—Field Operations will take place on
25th inst. Details will be notified
later.

PARADES.

6.—Parades for 10 days.
7.30 a.m.—Members of signalling Sec-
tion and other Signallers, as detailed
in Signalling Section order dated
December 8th, 1915—March flag and
Heliograph practice at Head-
quarters.

2.30 p.m.—Musketry (Part II. only)
at King's Park Range, as detailed in
Corps Order No. 4 dated March 13th,
1916.

Remainder nil.

Parades next week:—

March 20th, 5.30 p.m., No. 2 Section

Scouts Co., M.G. instruction at

Headquarters.

March 21st, 5.10 p.m., Centre Section

M.G. Co., M.G. instruction at Kow-
loon Docks.

March 22nd, 8 p.m., No. 1 Section

Scouts Co., M.G. instruction at

Headquarters.

March 23rd, 5.15 p.m., No. 4 Section

Scouts Co., M.G. instruction at

Headquarters.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Whitefriars, London.
Telegrams, "Keymer, London," Est. 1844

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GODOWNS FOR SALE

NOS. 125 and 127, WANCHAI ROAD.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1916. [424]

MUSKETRY CONTEST.

NAVAL, MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES
(Regular and Auxiliary).

TEAM AND CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT,
EASTER MONDAY, April 24th, 1916.

Teams of three from each Branch of each
Service in the Colony.

100 yards—Grouping.
200 yards—Deliberate and Disappearing
Targets.
500 yards—Deliberate.
600 yards—Deliberate.

No Entrance Fee.
Tiffin on the Range.

Conditions and Description of Targets will
be issued.
Letters on this matter have been addressed
to Commanding Officers.

F. C. JENKIN,
Deputy Supt. of Police (H),
Prison Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1916.

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the above-named Company
will be held at the Office of the General
Agents, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD., Hongkong, on FRI-
DAY, the 31st day of March, 1916, at 11.35
o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of
considering and if thought fit passing as
Extraordinary Resolutions the resolutions
following, namely:—

- (1)—That it is desirable to re-construct
the Company, and accordingly that
the Company be wound up voluntarily
and that Arthur Rylands
Lowe, of Victoria, in the Colony,
of Hongkong, Chartered Accountant,
be and he is hereby appointed
Liquidator for the purpose of such
winding up and that Article 124 of
the Company's Articles of Association
be cancelled accordingly.
- (2)—That Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Co., Ltd., the General Agents of this
Company, be authorised and request-
ed to procure the incorporation of a new
Company to be called the Malabon
Sugar Company (of which Messrs.
Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., shall be
appointed by agreement General
Managers) with Articles of Incorpor-
ation and Bye-laws in such form
as the General Agents shall approve.
- (3)—That the draft Agreement sub-
mitted to this meeting marked "A"
and expressed to be made between
this Company and its Liquidator of
the one part and the Malabon Sugar
Company of the other part be and
the same is hereby approved and
that the said Liquidator be and he
is hereby authorised pursuant to
Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance
1911 to enter into an Agree-
ment with such new Company (when
incorporated) upon the terms of the
said draft Agreement and to carry
the same into effect with such (if
any) modifications as he thinks
expedient.
- (4)—That the said Liquidator be
authorised to obtain advances from
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd., of any moneys requisite upon
such terms as he sees fit and to
make arrangements if he thinks fit
for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd., to continue managing
the affairs of the Company on such
terms as he thinks fit until the
undertaking of the Company is
handed over to the said Malabon
Sugar Company pursuant to any
Agreement entered into by virtue
of Resolution No. 3.

Should the above Resolutions be passed
by the required majority they will be
submitted for confirmation as Special Resolu-
tions to a second Extraordinary General
Meeting which will be subsequently
convened.
Dated the 16th day of March, 1916.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents. [427]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA"

Arrived Hongkong on 17th March, 1916.
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.

The vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Khiva."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N.
and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary within
6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 3 days including
date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
& DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival here
after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th March 1916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

ALTERATIONS TO TIME-TABLE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that on and from MONDAY, March
20th, the following Trains are Cancelled:—
Train leaving Kowloon at 7.20 p.m. and
arriving at SHUM CHUN at 8.16 p.m. daily.
Train leaving SHUM CHUN at 9.06 p.m. and
arriving at Kowloon at 9.52 p.m. daily.
Train leaving Kowloon at 8.48 a.m. and
arriving at SHUM CHUN at 9.33 a.m. (SUNDAYS
only).

On SATURDAYS only the Train timed to
leave Kowloon at 1.48 p.m. will leave at 1.25
p.m., stopping at all Stations to SHUM CHUN.
By Order, H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager. [428]

Kowloon, 17th March, 1916.

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of
PAINTERS AND SCRAPERS for painting,
coating and scraping H. M. Ships, &c., laying
on and painting cork dust on H. M. Ships,
&c., and coating Torpedo Boats and Lighters,
&c., to H. M. Naval Yard,
Chief of Tender can be obtained at the
Chief Constructor's Office, H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, and should be filled in and
returned as indicated in Tender Form not
later than Noon MONDAY, 27th March, 1916.
C. D. J. BELL,
Chief Constructor. [425]

Hongkong, 18th March, 1916.

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED
TENDERS in duplicate, which should
be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE
OF OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING,"
will be received at the Colonial Secretary's
Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 3rd April,
1916, for the LEASE of the Two-Storey
Building formerly occupied by the Land
Office, adjoining the Old Supreme Court,
from 1st May, 1916, to 31st December, 1918,
subject to certain conditions which can be
ascertained at the Office of the Director of
Public Works.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a
receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has
deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of
Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of
the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be
forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer
refuses to carry out his Tender and comply
with the above-mentioned conditions, should
the Tender be accepted.

Form of Tender and further particulars
can be obtained from the Office of the
Director of Public Works.
The Government does not bind itself to
accept the highest or any Tender.
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office, Hongkong, 18th March, 1916. [420]

NOTICE.

IN the matter of a Deed of Assignment for
the benefit of Creditors, executed on the
14th day of Oct., 1913, by A. B. MOULDER
trading under the style of A. B. MOULDER
& Co., Hongkong.

The Creditors of the above-named A. B.
MOULDER who have not already sent in their
Claims are requested, on or before the 7th
April, 1916, to send in their names and
addresses and the particulars of their Debts
or Claims to the Undersigned, the Trustee
under the said Deed, or in default thereof
they will be excluded from the benefit of the
dividend proposed to be declared.
Dated this 3rd day of March, 1916.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Trustee under Deed of Assignment
for the Creditors of A. B. MOULDER & Co.,
New Government Building,
Hongkong. [380]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the
Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th March,
1916, at 5.30 p.m.
By Order, E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary. [400]

Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY
DRAWING of 45 DEBENTURES
(1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB,
Payable on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916,
will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock
a.m., on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916.
Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend
the Drawing.
By Order, E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary. [401]

Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A COMPETITION will be held over

the FAN LING Course commencing
on 1st April for a prize kindly presented
by H.E. the Governor.
CONDITIONS.—Match play under handicap.
Limited to handicaps of 12
and over.
Entrance fee 50 cents per
round, the proceeds to go
to the War Charities Com-
mittee.

Intending competitors are requested to
sign their names on the boards at Happy
Valley or Fan Ling or to send same in writ-
ing to the undersigned, c/o Messrs. Bradley
& Co., Ltd., not later than the 25th inst.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14th, 1916. [414]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-FACTURING CO., LTD.

FACTURING CO., LTD.

THE 32ND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the
above Company will be held at the
Company's Office, St. George's Building,
Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the
26th March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the fore-
noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement
of Accounts and the Report of the General
Managers for the year ending 31st December,
1915, and electing a Consulting Committee
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
the 20th March, to SATURDAY, the 25th
March, 1916, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [403]

Hongkong, 11th March, 1916.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of
the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to receive a
Statement of the Company's Accounts to
31st December, 1915, and the Report of the
General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers. [393]

Hongkong, 8th March, 1916.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at
Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [378]

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be
held at the Offices of the General Agents,
Paddar's Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the
29th March, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of
receiving the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th
March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents. [368]

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be
held at the Office of the General Agents,
Paddar's Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the
31st March, 1916, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose
of receiving the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st March,
1916, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents. [413]

Hongkong, 12th March, 1916.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER
of the Company will be closed from TUES-
DAY, 21st March, 1916, to WEDNESDAY,
19th April, 1916, both days INCLUSIVE.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [407]

Hongkong, 13th March, 1916.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-FACTURING CO., LTD.

FACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,
will be held at St. George's Building, Chater
Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March,
1916, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon, when
the Subjunctive Extraordinary Resolution will
be proposed:—

That the Articles of Association of the
Company be altered in manner following:—
(a) That after the word "Company" in the
16th line of Article 110 the following
words shall be added:—
"with the consent of the Consulting
Committee pay such bonus or
bonuses as the General Managers
shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses"
shall be inserted immediately after the
word "Dividend" in the 18th line of
Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be
inserted immediately after the word
"Dividend" in the first line of Article
115.

Should the above Resolution be passed by
the requisite majority, it will be submitted
for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a
further Extraordinary General Meeting
which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this 11th day of March, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [400]

Hongkong, 11th March, 1916.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY.

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 18TH MARCH, 1916.

YUAN SHIH-KAI AND HIS

CRITICS.

In the unsettled state of affairs of this
the first year of Hung-hien, it is interest-
ing to examine the views of Chinese stud-
ents as expressed in the English Press in
Shanghai. It may be premised that the
Chinese who write letters to English papers
would not naturally be of the class that
supports old institutions; they would
almost invariably be drawn from the ranks
of what is known as "Young China," and
their natural bias would be all in favour
of the Republican form of government
even if they are not quite clear as to all
that that implies. One of these correspon-
dents went so far as to applaud the action
of the German Consul at Yunnanfu in
entering into official relations with the
rebels there, for argued this extremist, it
is really the Monarchists and YUAN SHIH-
KAI who are revolutionaries, while these
so-called rebels are strictly loyalists, and
are the true representatives of the Republic
of China that was recognized by the
Powers two or three years ago. Another
extremist argues that the only way to
secure peace for China is for YUAN SHIH-
KAI to resign, on the ground that he has
not been able "to see which way the wind
was blowing." This phrase in itself is
an apt illustration of the writer's grasp
of the essentials of the situation. It is
never the politician who trims his sails to
every shift of the breeze who brings a
nation through a crisis, but the statesman
who will defy obloquy so long as he is sure
of the rightness of his aims. The same
writer adduces proofs of YUAN SHIH-KAI's
unfitness for his post. "If YUAN SHIH-
KAI will not resign in the interests of
peace and for the benefit of the people,
then he simply further proves his unsuit-
ability for the position"—because he will

not resign his office, therefore, he is unfit
for it! A third counsellor is more moder-
ate in his opinions; he does not absolve the
President from all responsibility for the
present state of affairs, but he finds the
true cause of the troubles in the lack of
patriotism among the people and their
failure to interest themselves in the poli-
tics of the land. His remedy is the founda-
tion of a new league that will exercise
powers greater than those of any Parlia-
ment, and will settle the title under which
the head of the administration shall rule.
Resolved to its elements, his proposition is
that another referendum should be taken
on the subject of Monarchy or Republic,
but that on this occasion the means of con-
trolling the election should be in the hands
of the anti-monarchists. Even assuming
that his scheme were adopted, it is difficult
to see how it would produce a lasting settle-
ment. After his position had been decided
by this new league, YUAN SHIH-KAI would
stand exactly where he did four years
ago, and events would gradually work
round to reproduce the present state of
affairs. The one outstanding feature in
the correspondence is the failure to suggest
any permanent solution. The more violent
critics cry out that YUAN SHIH-KAI must
be thrust from office, but they cannot sug-
gest any alternative to his rule. The
moderate writers demand simply that
YUAN SHIH-KAI shall remain President, but
these ignore the fact that the provinces
have voted unanimously for the Monarchy.
Even if they cast doubts on the reliability
of this referendum, it proves, at least, that
all the powerful authorities in the land are
on one side, so that events must always
tend in the same direction. The whole dis-
cussion seems, indeed, barren and futile;
there is no visible rival to YUAN SHIH-KAI,
and whether he is called Emperor or Pre-
sident will make little or no difference to
his power. If a genuine plebiscite could
be taken, and not a vote simply of the
vested interests on the one hand nor of the
highly vocal student class on the other, we
are sure the vast majority would say,
"Give us a settled and efficient govern-
ment, and you can call it Republic or
Monarchy or anything else you like."
Nine out of ten of the population care
nothing at all for the question of nomencla-
ture; but they know that these crises and
disorders paralyse trade, devastate the
countryside, and add to the already oppres-
sive burden of taxation. It is in this
connection that the postponement of the
inauguration of the Monarchy is such a
hopeful sign for the future of the land,
as showing a determination that whatever
changes have to be made shall be proceeded
with so cautiously as to reduce to a
minimum the unsettling effects.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close
to-day at 11 a.m. and at 5 p.m.

The P. & O. homeward mail steamer
Khyber, with the Hongkong mail of the 11th
February last, arrived at Marseilles on
the 15th inst.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY

CIVIL SERVANT.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese

interpreter employed by Messrs. Holmes

& Haywood, solicitors, was charged with

conspiring to obtain \$1,000 by false pre-

tences. The alleged conspiracy is said to

be connected with a certain purchase of

property. The case was remanded, bail

being fixed at \$5,000.

An extraordinary general meeting of the

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., will be

held at the offices of the General Agents,

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on

Friday, March 31st, in order to consider

the winding up of the present Company

and its re-constitution on a different basis.

It is proposed to procure the incorpora-

tion in the Philippine Islands of a new

company to be called the Malabon Sugar

Co. The draft of the agreement to be made

between the Luzon Sugar Refining Co.,

and the Malabon Sugar Company will be

submitted to the meeting.

Several changes are being made in the

time-table of the Kowloon-Canton rail-
way. From Monday, March 20th, the
following trains will be cancelled—the
train leaving Kowloon at 7.20 p.m. and
arriving at Shum Chun at 8.16 p.m. daily,
the train leaving Shum Chun at 9.06 p.m.
and arriving at Kowloon at 9.52 p.m.
daily, and the train leaving Kowloon at
8.48 a.m. and arriving at Shum Chun at
9.33 a.m. (Sundays only). On Saturdays
only the train timed to leave Kowloon at
1.48 p.m. will leave at 1.25 p.m., stopping
at all stations to Shum Chun.

The recently completed Shanghai Race

Club stables were to be formally opened

on Saturday, but "old custom" interfered,

says the N.C. Daily News. The mag-
nificent beasts, for whom these new man-
sion-stables had been built at the corner
of Bubbling Well and Mohawk Roads,
were led with much circumstance to the
door. Then—they balked; they didn't ap-
prove. So a decoy was brought, an old
retainer too blind or too blasé to bother
where his bones rested. But no, the charm
wouldn't work, and the evil demons of
pony-spiritdom still hold stall and manger.

The concert committee of the Catholic

Women's League, ask us to state that

owing to a misprint, not discovered in

time, many of the unreserved seats tickets
(\$1) for the War Charities Concert to be
held in the 22nd inst. were sent out with
Thursday instead of Wednesday printed on
them. The concert programmes will be
sold for whatever people are prepared to
pay for them. The following are contrib-
uting to the two entertainments, which
are to be held at 5 p.m. and at 9 p.m.:—
Mrs. Hyndman, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. F.
X. Ribeiro, the Misses Gordon, Miss
Elfrida Osmund, Miss Thomas, the
Misses Esther and Bertha Xavier, Pro-
fessor E. Danenberg, Mr. E. Goulard
d'Aquinio and the Orchestra of the Socie-
dade Philharmonica.

At the Magistracy yesterday the case

was required in which a Chinese clerk

employed at the offices of the Education

Department is charged on several counts
with forgery.

The Hon. Captain-Superintendent of

Police prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton
defended.

A Chinese schoolmaster of Sanyingpun

THE WAR.

VERDUN DEFENDER CONFIDENT

PIERCE FIGHTING AT HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT.

DUTCH LINER SUNK.

ENEMY'S SEVERE DEFEAT IN EAST AFRICA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FRENCH LINER.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VERDUN OFFENSIVE. GERMAN ATTEMPT TO END THE WAR.

ROTTERDAM, March 16th.
12.35 p.m.

A neutral from Berlin says that the people are convinced that the Verdun offensive is an attempt to end the war. Officers say openly that Germany cannot endure much longer if the trench warfare continues.

The soldiers are now no longer the idols of the public. It is impossible to exaggerate the longing for peace. If Verdun is not captured it will be the most terrible blow to Germany hitherto.

VERDUN'S DEFENDER CONFIDENT.

EFFICIENCY OF FRENCH MOTOR TRANSPORT.

PARIS, March 15th.
5.30 p.m.

Deputies who visited Verdun state that the French motor-transport is working splendidly, and is much more flexible than the railways, of which the Germans have fourteen.

General Petain said the load is now off his mind, and he is certain of success.

A French official announced that a third of some of the German regiments at Verdun were of the 1916 class. The French 1916 class have not yet been in action.

GERMANS' GHASTLY EXPERIENCES.

MANY ATTEMPT TO DESERT.

AMSTERDAM, March 15th.
6.45 p.m.

Remnants of German regiments which were smashed at Verdun have arrived in Belgium to recuperate. Many dashed to escape to Holland. They say their experiences were most ghastly. It was impossible to organise the regular transport of the wounded.

Reinforcements and much material have gone to Verdun from Belgium.

SKIRMISHES NEAR FORT DE VAUX.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

PARIS, March 16th.
12.50 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—West of the Meuse, the bombardment appreciably slackened in the course of the day on the front from Bethincourt to Cuvermes, where no infantry action has been reported.

There was somewhat greater activity on the right of the Meuse in the region of Vaux and Damoupy. Some grenade skirmishes were fought by our advanced parties on the slopes east of Fort de Vaux and the villages at the foot of the heights of the Meuse.

Our artillery was active along the whole front, particularly east of Bois Aville, where it dispersed an artillery convoy, and north of Fresnes, where it caused a strong explosion in a German battery.

Enemy trenches at Hetsag and Lange-marey, in Belgium, were effectively shelled. We bombarded the approaches to the Villa au Bois, north of the Aisne, and attacked and occupied a German trench south of St. Souplet, in Champagne, taking prisoners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT.

IMPORTANT RESULTS OBTAINED IN RECENT FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 16th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the brief official references to the fighting at the Hohenzollern Redoubt do not do justice to the importance of the results attained. It was decided to destroy the German defences by mining. The position at dusk on the 2nd inst. belched a series of volcanic eruptions. The infantry immediately charged and occupied the immense craters practically without resistance. Then a counter-attack began fierce fighting with guns, rifles, and bombs throughout the night.

It is estimated that the British threw 12,000 grenades in 24 hours following the launching of the attack.

The Germans continued to counter-attack for several days, with gusts of bombardments and infantry rushes, but failed to recover the ground.

SMALL BRITISH RAID.

MANY AERIAL COMBATS.

LONDON, March 16th.

A communiqué says:—On Tuesday night we made a small raid south of Verlorenhoek with satisfactory results. To-day there has been mutual artillery activity about Hulluch, Ploegsteert, and Ypres.

There were many aerial combats. A determined attack on one of our reconnaissance balloons was driven off. A hostile observation balloon was attacked by bombs and forced to descend.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH LINER ATTACKED BY SUBMARINE.

900 PASSENGERS ABOARD.

NEW YORK, March 16th.

The French liner *Paria*, with 900 passengers, including 20 Americans, has arrived. The Captain reports that he was attacked without warning by a submarine off Tunis, the torpedo passing 20 feet to the stern of the vessel.

DISASTER TO DUTCH LINER.

AMSTERDAM, March 16th.

The Dutch liner *Tubantia*, a vessel of 14,000 tons, from Amsterdam for Buenos Aires, has sent out a wireless message that she is sinking. Destroyers have steamed out of Flushing, and also a steam life-boat from the Hook of Holland for rescue work.

LATER.

The *Tubantia* is now near the Noord-hinder lightship. The latest telegram states that the vessel was torpedoed.

THE HAGUE, March 16th.

The ship was still afloat at 8.30 in the morning. The passengers had then taken to the boats. It is now uncertain whether she struck a mine or was torpedoed.

A later message announces that the *Tubantia* has gone down. All are safe.

GERMAN SHIPS IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, March 15th.

Reuter learns that Germany will not negotiate regarding the German ships in Brazilian ports, of which there are 30.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE FIGHTING.

AUSTRIAN TRENCHES PENETRATED.

LONDON, March 16th.

Severe fighting on the Italian front in consequence of Italian attacks is recorded in Rome and Vienna communiqués. The latter admits that the Italians penetrated Austrian trenches in the Isonzo after hard fighting and also mentions an Italian air attack on Trieste.

The Italian communiqué says that artillery and infantry fighting has resulted in progress being made in the Plezzo Basin.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

TURKS BAYONETTED.

LONDON, March 15th.

An official announcement regarding the fighting in Mesopotamia states that General Lake reports that the column sent on the 11th inst. to drive out the Turks from the advanced position which they occupied on the 10th bayoneted a considerable number of Turks. The column then withdrew with two officers and fifty men taken prisoners.

WOUNDED OF MESOPOTAMIA. EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 17th.

In the House of Commons, speaking on the Army Estimates Mr. Walter Long said that the Government both at Home and in India, was doing its utmost to provide every possible alleviation for the wounded in Mesopotamia. The Viceroy, some weeks ago, decided to send Sir William Vincent and General Bingley to enquire into the medical arrangements and to remedy the deficiencies. The War Office had supplied the Raj with two Indian General hospitals with a complete personnel, and the personnel for two more; also a British stationary hospital with four hundred beds, a British general hospital of a thousand beds, with one hundred doctors and one hundred orderlies.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT.

LONDON, March 15th.

An official announcement states that Major-General Peyton, who is in command of operations in Egypt, occupied Sollat yesterday. The enemy blew up their ammunition stores on Monday and only offered slight resistance. They were pursued by armed motor-cars, cavalry, and camel corps, and twenty-eight were taken prisoners, including three officers. Nine machine-guns were captured, and about fifty of the enemy, including three officers, were killed. Their camp is in our hands. A quantity of gun ammunition and over a quarter of a million rounds of rifle ammunition and a hundred rifles have been destroyed.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN MARK.

IMPENDING FINANCIAL AND MILITARY COLLAPSE.

NEW YORK, March 15th.

There is another sensational decline in the mark to 71½.

The *New York Herald* says the continued decline of the mark, despite the efforts of the German financiers artificially to check it, reveals the world's perception of the Germans' impending financial and military collapse.

VON TIRPITZ RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, March 16th.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German Admiralty, has resigned, and Admiral Capelle has been appointed his successor.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, March 16th.

A *Gazette* announces that Colonel Cadell, of the Indian Army, has been promoted temporary Brigadier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECRUITING DIFFICULTIES.

BACHELORS AND MARRIED MEN.

LONDON, March 15th.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener affirmed that even if all the anticipated bachelors enlisted, men must be trained. Many of the married men who had enlisted would be required during the next few weeks, and therefore he appealed to the married men to place patriotism before personal considerations. He added:—"We shall not rest until all the possible bachelors are secured."

CALL FOR MARRIED MEN POSTPONED.

LONDON, March 16th.

The second call for enlisted married men, which had been started, has now been postponed to a date unfixd.

HYDE BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, March 16th.

Mr. W. Davies contests the bye-election at Hyde on behalf of the attested married men against the Coalitionist, Mr. Jacobsen.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION. MODIFIED FORM FAVOURED.

OTTAWA, March 15th.

In the Senate Lord Shaughnessy stated that many of the recruiting leagues favoured a modified form of conscription.

CHANGED SPIRIT OF GERMANY.

WEARINESS AND REGRETS.

PARIS, March 15th.

The Portuguese Minister who has been recalled from Berlin, says that the former bellicose spirit of Germany has been succeeded by weariness and regrets, and now only the necessity for peace is discussed. The Germans are fighting for a loan which for them will be an enterprise both formidable and decisive and perhaps it will be the last.

PORTUGAL PREPARES FOR WAR.

LISBON, March 16th.

A National Cabinet has been formed with Senhor Almeida as Premier. A Ministry of Labour and Food Supply will be created.

KING MANUEL'S APPEAL.

LONDON, March 16th.

In view of the war Dom Manuel (ex-King of Portugal) has asked all Royalists to support wholeheartedly whatever Government is established in Portugal.

THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

SEVERE ENEMY DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 15th.

General Smuts reports that our troops occupied Mushi on the 13th inst. and are pushing on to Arusha, which it is believed the Germans have evacuated. General Ecy appears to be retiring rapidly southward, this movement being greatly assisted by the Tanga railway.

The numerous rivers have somewhat hindered our pursuit. Further evidence of the severe defeat inflicted on the enemy at Kitovo is still being received. A search of the brush-covered hills revealed a great number of dead, along with three machine-guns and another gun which was abandoned in the retreat was also found.

BRITISH RIGID AIRSHIP.

LONDON, March 16th.

In the House of Commons Dr. Mac-Namara announced the completion by the Admiralty of a rigid airship.

AIR SERVICE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 16th.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu has accepted a seat on the Inter-Departmental Air Service Committee.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, March 15th.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford lunched with Their Majesties the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, March 16th.

Lord Chelmsford had an audience of H.M. the King, kissed hands on appointment as Viceroy of India, and received the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPERIAL UNITY.

DOMINIONS' SHARE IN GOVERN- MENT OF EMPIRE.

LONDON, March 16th.

The Premier of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes) was the guest at dinner of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. In the course of a speech he said that victory would crown our arms only when we bent every energy to the supreme purpose of eradicating German influence on British trade and on our national life. The question of Great Britain's future trade and general policy was vital to the Dominions, and some indication of that policy ought to be disclosed without delay. It was impossible to postpone consideration of the question till after the war. Nothing less than economic revolution would meet the position. The British Empire must be organised for trade and industry, economic justice, national defence, the preservation of the world's peace, and the protection of the weak against the strong. It was to organisation that Germany owed her tremendous strength.

Mr. Herbert Samuel (Home Secretary) said the problem of Imperial unity was ripe for solution. It was the intense feeling of the nation that after the war we would be unable again to enter into friendly or equal trade relationships with our present enemies. Personally, he believed the Motherland was ready to admit the dominions into a share of the Government and policy of the Empire as soon as they desired admission.

AUSTRIA'S NEED OF MEN.

AMSTERDAM, March 16th.

Austria is calling up the 1918 class.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 15th.

The Civil Service Estimates show a decrease of £1,900,000.

GERMANY AND RUMANIA.

BUKHAREST, March 16th.

The German Minister is returning to Berlin.

EARL CURZON PROGRESSING SLOWLY.

LONDON, March 15th.

Earl Curzon, who underwent an operation for a broken arm, is progressing slowly.

LONDON, March 16th.

Lord Curzon is making satisfactory progress.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, March 15th.

Mr. Asquith spent a good night.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL.

LONDON, March 15th.

A meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply Company passed a resolution, by a majority of 80,000, in favour of the transfer of control to Bombay. Sir Edward Ollivant, presiding, said the Board felt that the interests of the Company were likely to suffer by the transfer, consequently they could not take the initiative in recommending the proposals.

Sir Montagu Turner, in proposing the transfer, said that it would save £17,000 in income-tax alone.

SCHOOL OF RESEARCH FOR EUROPEANS.

LONDON, March 16th.

Presenting Professor MacDonell with the Campbell Memorial Medal on behalf of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Lord Sandhurst paid a tribute to Campbell's great work in Bombay on the outbreak of plague.

Professor MacDonell, in reply, advocated a School of Research for Europeans at some centre of Sanskrit learning, preferably Benares, like the School of Classical Archaeology at Athens, or the French School in Cochinchina.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

The War Department announces that the Panama Canal will be re-opened on April 15th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MEXICAN REBELLION.

MAY MEAN TWO YEARS' CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, March 16th.

General Funston, who is in command of the expeditionary force to Mexico, reports that Brigadier Pershing's entire force have crossed the border and joined the Carranza forces.

The American troops entered Mexico near Columbus.

STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

The House of Representatives, with only one dissentient, passed a joint resolution authorising the President to bring the regular army up to the full strength of 120,000.

New York military experts predict a two years' campaign in Mexico, and it is also anticipated that thousands of troops will desert Carranza in order to fight against the Americans. The experts point out that 12,000 American troops have already been mobilised on the border and probably the whole mobile army of 25,000 will be eventually engaged. Villa is reported to be retiring to the mountains, where he will employ guerilla tactics.

OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES WATSON.

LONDON, March 16th.

The death is recorded of Sir Charles Watson.

A NEW HONGKONG BARRISTER.

Mr. King Shing Che was admitted to practice at the Hongkong Bar by the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rogers Davies) yesterday.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), introducing Mr. King Shing Che, mentioned that he was the son of a very well-known Hongkong merchant, Mr. Cho Man Hing. Mr. King went to England in 1905 for his education and graduated at Cambridge University. He was called to the Bar by the Benchers of Gray's Inn on June 18th, 1915, and he had deposited his certificate of call with the Registrar, together with an affidavit of identity by a solicitor of the Court.

The Chief Justice said that he had looked through Mr. King's papers and found that he was admitted a member of the Bar in Gray's Inn. His lordship said he had very much pleasure in admitting him to practice in the Courts of this Colony.

MODERN ADAM AND EVE. EXPERIMENT IN THE AMERICAN WOODS.

The entire State of Maine has been discussing the success of the Back to the Garden of Eden experiment of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Estes of Gray, the venture some couple who went into the wilds at Bingham, in that State, to carry out the experiment of living in the woods like Adam and Eve in the Bible story.

They started on their expedition without food, clothing, or fire, says the *Daily Express*. New York correspondent, determined to prove that it is possible for people of the present day to return to primitive conditions of life and live a healthy, happy existence. Sixty days later the same couple emerged from their home in Gully Brook, a wild ravine in which they had lived as Adam and Eve might have lived in the Garden of Eden thousands of years ago.

When the couple emerged from the woods near Bingham they were met by the most modern product of civilisation, the motor car, and began a triumphal ride of 110 miles to Portland, through towns where practically the entire population turned out to see the curious looking passengers.

In fact, the President of the United States, could hardly have created a greater sensation than did these two returning to civilisation after two months' battle with the elements and dressed only in the skins of the animals which they had managed to kill by means of pitfalls and other primitive methods.

They had many interesting things to tell of how they overcame the various hardships which beset them, particularly for the first few days in the woods. The most important thing at the beginning was the problem of keeping warm. Thus they did by means of clothing made of birch bark and of fire kindled by rubbing two sticks together.

After they had protected themselves against cold, their next problem was food. By means of pitfalls they killed two deer, and thus were able to subsist for a few days on the meat of these animals. From the deer skins they made more suitable clothing, which they tied together with things made from the sinews of the deer. After making clothing and getting food to subsist on for a few days, the next problem was to erect a suitable shelter. A lean-to was constructed for protection from wind and rain, and a fire was made in front of the open side, and this provided a very efficient home for its occupants for the two months which they spent in it.

BILIOUSNESS.

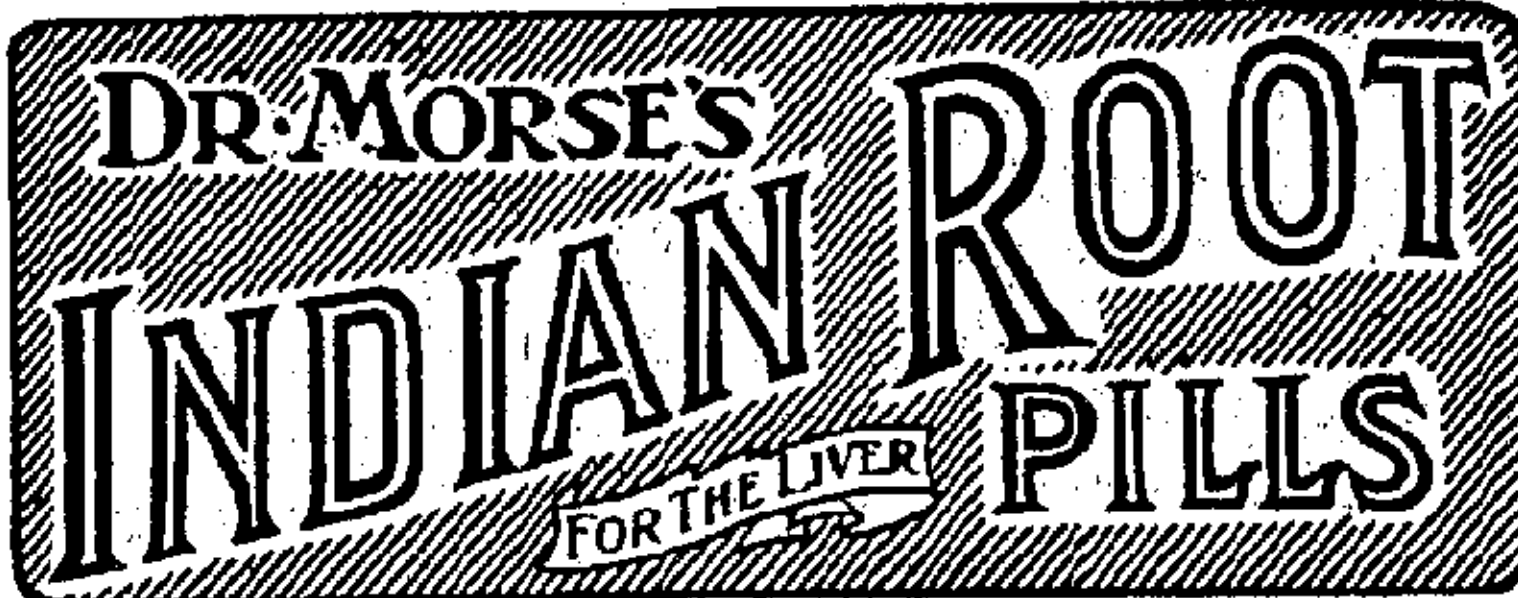
There are many causes of this complaint, but they all spring from a disordered liver which does not properly fulfil its functions, especially in a warm climate, when it becomes sluggish in its action. The bile is turned from its proper channel, and enters the blood, and the person so affected is demoralised throughout his entire system.



The presence of biliary poison in the blood upsets the entire digestive system, and is the chief cause of sick headaches. It also causes dull pains and uneasiness in the right side and shoulder blade, a bitter taste in the mouth, sudden dizziness on rising, spots floating before the eyes, furred tongue, bad breath, bowels loose one day and constipated the next. All or any of these symptoms may accompany the bilious condition, and while so affected life is scarcely worth living.

Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS relieve this trouble speedily. They open the clogged up system, purify the blood, and cleanse the stomach, causing the human mechanism to work smoothly and easily. On the first appearance of bilious symptoms a dose of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills should be taken, and much unnecessary suffering will be avoided. These pills are compounded to meet the general requirements of man, woman, and child, and the dose must therefore be regulated to suit each individual constitution. They are a safe and reliable remedy for old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.



For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN,

DEFIES HEAT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FREE.

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and many type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.
MABIE, TODD & Co.,
Manufacturers, LONDON.

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending

PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vide Lancet. 44-1

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc. or neurasthenia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or redundancy of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can with no sleeping, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of one and the same system that it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and laryngitis, whooping cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and laryngitis, whooping cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle or other remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, FISH CHAMBERS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, STIFFNESS, WITHOUT DISINTEGRATION
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, BAD EYE, BAD
CUL, CHRONIC WOUNDS, DRAGS, LOST VOICE, ETC.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES SORE THROAT, LACERATION, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES, ETC.
THERAPION No. 4
CURES STIFF JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.
THERAPION No. 5
CURES STIFF JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.
THERAPION No. 6
CURES STIFF JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.
THERAPION No. 7
CURES STIFF JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.
THERAPION No. 8
CURES STIFF JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.
THERAPION No. 9
CURES STIFF JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.
THERAPION No. 10
CURES STIFF JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES
Most Certain Cure.
Physicians recommend them.
Of all kinds.

WAR INDEMNITIES.

WHEN AND HOW THEY CAN BE DEMANDED.

Often in the history of war the victor has demanded from the vanquished, when the war comes to an end, that a money indemnity shall be paid as a reward of victory. In 1807, by the Peace of Tilsit, Napoleon imposed a crushing money indemnity on Prussia. In 1871 the victorious Germans demanded and obtained a sum of five milliards of francs (or £200,000,000) from the defeated French. In such cases a double object is in view: (1) To recompense the victors for their costly victory, and (2) To leave the vanquished weakened and crushed, and therefore unable to prove dangerous again, at least for a term of years. At the close of the present war will it be possible, and if possible, will it be good policy, for the victors to impose a heavy money indemnity on the vanquished?

Now, of course, many Englishmen will be moved by impulse to say: "Certainly, we shall make Germany pay every penny we can get out of her for the cruel ruin which she has caused; and we shall go on fighting till we can get terms including a big indemnity." That is very simple, if it is possible. Really the imposition of an indemnity is a very complicated and difficult question to decide. Here are a few facts which indicate the variety of considerations which arise around it.

As a result, or at least, a consequence, of the huge indemnity paid after 1871 by France to Germany, the prosperity and trade of France was recuperative and progressive, while Germany was depressed and suffering. Bismarck himself acknowledged this; and economists in both France and Germany attributed it to the way in which Germany received her French indemnity debt.

In subsequent wars, notably the Russo-Japanese war, claims for indemnities in money, even when made by the victors, have not been pressed, because of the immense difficulties which they present. The Boxer war indemnity is the only recent indemnity demanded.

PAYING THE PRICE.

Any indemnity commensurate with the range and losses of this war must be taken at a huge figure, and 1,000 million pounds, a sum less than the British Parliament has already voted for the war, may be taken as the lowest figure likely to be named. Now to pay 1,000 millions from one side to another is impossible in gold; and if gold payments could be made the immediate result would be immensely to inflate prices in the country receiving the gold. Prices being raised enormously with no increase in the volume of trade, manufactures, or commodities would mean intense privation to the poor and a complete upset of commerce.

The French Government surprised the world when, in September, 1913, just 27 months after the date of the first indemnity payment, she repaid (in advance of time, thus saving the interest otherwise due) to Germany the last of those 200 million pounds. France could do this by buying bills in London, Amsterdam, and elsewhere. Sixty-two million pounds' worth of bills were bought in London, for English trade had been brisk while France and Germany had been fighting, and London bankers had been lending while French and German armies had been spending. The neutrality and activity of England made the indemnity easy. In the circumstances of this war, no such neutral trading and banking countries exist.

If Germany has to pay a huge indemnity to her enemies, she cannot do it by her shipments of gold, nor by transferring debts due to her, nor by creating fresh debts; she can pay only directly or indirectly (and it would have to be much more directly than was the case with the French in 1871-3) by her commerce or productive industry. If her manufacturing businesses and trading and shipping houses could be started away at once in full swing, immediately the war ends, she might soon be paying off a huge indemnity. But her men will be gone, her credit vanished, her trade broken, her system overturned. The possibility of paying under these conditions seems remote.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

If Germany's wonderful productive and trading enterprise are to be revived, sooner or later, after the war, in order to pay indemnities to her enemies, it means that her enemies will have to trade with her far more than they did before the war. If the impoverished workers of Germany are to make wealth to pay for the ruinous policy of the German rulers, then there must be customers for their work. There can only be found among the Allies, who have conquered her!

The two most recent writers who, since Mr. Norman Angell, in his "Great Illusion," argued that war indemnities were futile, have discussed the subject, have treated it with great caution and reservations. These writers (H. H. O'Farrell and F. W. Hirst) appear to agree on the following conclusions: A nation which proves victorious in war may with profit and advantage impose a money indemnity on the vanquished, but the circumstances favorable for this will be very exceptional; and three conditions are requisite: (a) The nation paying the indemnity must be very wealthy; (b) it must be immeasurably weaker in military strength than the victor; (c) the war must be of short duration.

All these circumstances seem to point to the great difficulty of extracting an indemnity from Germany after the war.

Still, there are two points of view which make the subject not unworthy of serious consideration. Before Germany colored Belgium she promised full satisfaction for the material and moral losses which Belgium would suffer in allowing German forces to pass through. Though the war subsequently proclaimed between the two States would be taken to show that the promise was withdrawn, yet, on the other

VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES IN A YEAR.

NEUTRAL WRITER ON ENEMY'S FLIGHT.

A Scandinavian writer, interviewed by the Milan journal *Secolo*, says he is convinced that for the next twelve months Germany will be able to cope with her difficulties, external as well as internal. A peace concluded before the end of 1916 would be bound to be advantageous to her. But if the British and the Allies can continue the war for another year Germany will not entertain any hope of victory.

The greatest blows at Germany have been struck by the British—the loss of her colonies, the loss of her commerce. The British blockade is much more effective than the Germans would like the outside world to believe, whilst the German submarine "blockade" has aroused the hatred of the world and brought on complications with America. Von Tirpitz is in disgrace. "This war," says the Scandinavian, "will either be won definitely in 1916 by the Germans on land, or in 1917 by the British on the sea."

It would be untrue to state, he went on, that public opinion in Germany is depressed. The contention of everybody is that the war has been carried on victoriously hitherto, as is proved by the positions of the German armies on enemy territory, but there is everywhere a vague sense of disquietude. The uncertainty of the morrow is weighing heavily on the nation.

MUCH FAULT-FINDING.

The consequence is an attitude of criticism, ill-humour and fault-finding. Some find fault with the Chancellor, others with the Socialists, some with the farmers, others again with the speculators. The long halt on the West is condemned; likewise the arrest of the offensive in Russia; there are many who denounce as midsummer madness the high falutin' about the Asiatic undertaking. Some are for annexations on all sides, others consider it imprudent to think of permanently annexing a single inch anywhere, but these would insist on "ransom."

The enemy is beaten but not dominated, says the Germans. Though our Ally may speak evil of another (the Germans are always discovering dissensions among the Allies), and the British speak evil of themselves, all seem to agree on one thing: they will go on until they win. Notwithstanding the Pact of London, the Germans place their chief hope in a separate peace with one or other of the enemy Powers. The Chancellor spoke the mind of the nation when he described treaties as scraps of paper.

PROBLEM OF MEN.

The casualty lists published by the military authorities are always three or four months late; they do not contain the names of the slightly wounded, and are susceptible of being otherwise incorrect. Hindenburg fought his last battles in Russia with the Landwehr; Mackensen spared his men in Serbia, utilising artillery almost exclusively.

Germany began the war with 8,000,000 available men; by December 31, 1916, according to the most moderate calculation of her daily and monthly losses, she will have no more than 3,000,000, including youths of the 1916 and 1917 classes, of whom at least 1,000,000 will be required in the auxiliary service.

Germany does not lack arms and ammunition, it is true, but the people are well aware of the feverish, organised activity that prevails in the Allied countries and in America.

A German officer told the writer that the German army owed almost all its successes to its heavy artillery. Now this advantage has been lost, for the French showed during their attack in Champagne that to-day they possess an excellent armament of heavy artillery. In short, the problem of men is disquieting, while the advantage in artillery and munitions is disappearing.

The Prussian Government has not found the courage or energy to keep the speculators within bounds, and this everywhere caused the deepest discontent. The farmers and big landowners are also denounced for their greed, and the dealers refuse to sell when the price does not suit them; the Government, strong and even brutal as it can be to others, is tender to the Agrarian Junker interests. The farmers for their part complain of the shortage of labour. Prisoners of war are employed on public works, such as railways and canals; the numbers allotted to the farmers has been small, perhaps because of the difficulty and expense of guarding them except in large gangs.

hand, the Allies continue to make the integrity of Belgium an essential object of the war.

The other consideration is this, that in this latest and greatest war new and astonishing methods of warfare and action have been widely introduced, old traditions and conventions of war have been thrown to the winds. May it not be so after the war that new proposals for peace will be put forward? For instance, why not require Germany to supply so many tons of steel, cement, timber, stone, bricks, for rebuilding devastated Belgium? Why not agree to trading conventions that would allow the Allies the benefit of mutual trade and commerce? Why not get certain advantages over-land rates between the West of Europe and Russia across Germany? And other similar concessions will readily occur. The object of these would not be, like that of an indemnity, to disarm and weaken the vanquished; but it would be a possible policy to arrange trade or services on terms which would obviously be advantageous to the victors. The possibilities of civilization are not exhausted, even if a crushing indemnity is in the nature of events out of the question!

PRIDE OF THE PATIENT.

INVALIDS AND INVALIDS.

[BY MRS. ARIA.]

It is not simple pride nor vaulting ambition, but just swagger which tempers the majority to boast, as of benefits received for personal merit, the past or present possession of various ills which the flesh is heir to.

The mother of many has been excused for dating history by the birth of her treasures. The relief of Lady Smith she well remembers as "the day before Jane was born," and General Gordon's heroic death took "on Violet's first anniversary." It was in one of Wilkie Collins' novels that some heroine flagrantly exhibits this idiosyncrasy, her chronology being impressed by the arrival of little Abe or the year she presented twins.

Maternity is forgiven for bragging; babies are accounted acceptable heroes while other weaknesses are undesirable, and others again supremely commendable, complaints being well classed as orders of grace or disorders of disgrace.

We bravely relate of the terrors of appendicitis, venture boldly to enlarge upon the details of dropsy, and exhibit some shame about shingles. There is pomp in pleurisy, while the circumstance of a more bronchitis pales before the more effectual fires of inflammation of the lungs, and the supreme triumph of typhoid fever endows the sufferer with the right to a hearing in all afflicted circles to the end of his days.

The pride of the patient extends to all classes and is not entirely personal, for we are apt to glory in the superior illnesses of our relations. But the honours of amazing symptoms and remarkable cures are easily gained by the masses. Which of us has not listened with as much credulity as we could expect to the sad tale of Jane's mother, who had not swallowed anything for years? And with what sympathy have we not heard of the housemaid's niece who has been in bed for six months and never slept a wink all the time?

Among prohibited pleasures of my extreme youth was a sight of the laundress' arm, which she would show weekly with much pride to the head housemaid; the privilege being most generously accorded to those for some discrepancy in the washing seat and the washing received.

There are invalids and invalids! Just a few delicately withheld their ailments and are of the army of gentle martyrs, this not conspicuously including a masculine contingent, for although men will declare women "fussy," reticence about their own minor ills is nevertheless not among their many other virtues.

LACK OF SYMPATHY.

The habitual invalid has a distinct leaning towards intolerance of the illnesses of others, which may be attributed either to sensitiveness or mere jealousy. Having taken the field as sufferer in chief, such patients resent its invasion, and, however contentedly he or she may bear the burden of continual ministrations from doctors and nurses, will protest that these are unnecessary for others. A letter from an old offender runs:

"I am sorry to hear you are ill. I feel certain you will soon be better. I don't believe in doctors. I never felt right until I chucked the whole profession, and now I haven't had a dose of medicine for a week."

Doctors, I am thinking, are but badly rewarded for their labours, and when the devil is sick the devil a saint would be.

When the devil is well the devil a saint is he, as good dogma as doggerel. We hang upon every word of our medicals at the first attack of pain, and are so ready to denounce them as useless when we have no immediate need of them. Yet among the most bumptious of invalids are some who vaunt the number of physicians they have consulted and the amount of money they have spent upon special cures, while they show some natural conceit in not having succumbed to any of them.

In Richardson's "Diary," he writes with some humour of "Poor Ann," whose delicacy was so pronounced, and who outlived the whole of the healthy family. To be delicate confers some sort of distinction, and may lead to much extra cherishing. To be endowed with this suspicion has a restful charm, and the heroine may escape many domestic duties. She is never asked to run upstairs to fetch things, rarely even to ring the bell; it is seldom suggested that she should do any shopping for others; she cannot sit up late at night should any nursing be required; and it is impossible to permit her to go out in the rain.

DEPLORABLE FRANKNESS.

"Delicacy" is unquestionably to be desired, and having attained a reputation for it in childhood it is hard to relinquish, and time easily turns a delicate child into a recognised invalid who has her ambitions to be portentously ill and generously prescribed for, even allocating to herself some medical knowledge achieved with no undue straining towards accuracy. Self-ordered prescriptions are among her daily delights, and her health professes an apology for any sort of manners and methods, an amusing example being provided lately by a damsel who wished for the privilege of postponing the payment of a debt. She wrote to her creditor: "Too ill to attend to business at the moment; you will understand this when I tell you I am taking five grains of morphia every four hours."

The recipient of this remarkable document, quite understood, and became possessed of a very definite hope of an early probate which might yield more than the imaginative defaulter promised.

Among heinous sins of the braggart invalid is the deplorable frankness with which they will discuss intimacies of medical treatment; for nowadays reticence is not a cultivated virtue. We confess unblushingly to the most dire diseases, even as we admit without shame to unnatural teeth and to alien hair.

Animals and the primitive races when sorely stricken flee to caves to suffer their pangs in silence and solitude, but civilisation coaxes out into the open and proclaims its disabilities. Mayhap when this habit spreads farther and we combine deliberate pathology and wit, we shall compete for prizes for the highest temperature and

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Why Worry About Your Hair



Cuticura Soap Shampoos

And occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions.

Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25p. bottle free from nearest depot. New York, 27, Chambers St., London, 10, Tottenham Court Road, N.W.1. Agents, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., 10, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

BEEHAMS La-rola
YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION
can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beehams La-rola. It effectively removes all Roughness, Redness, Itchiness, etc., and is the best for Softening and Refining at all times. Of all high-class Chemists and Stores. M. BEEHAMS & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

YOUR HAIR WILL LOOK BETTER ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

which will Preserve, Nourish, and Strengthen it, and as it penetrates to the roots will replace the loss of the natural oil of the hair, the want of which causes Baldness. It is sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair, of Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Bowdler's, 67, Hatfield-garden, London. Avoid cheap worthless imitations under the name of or similar name which have no Restorative Properties and do not contain that Delightful perfume—Otto of Rose—for which Rowland's Macassar Oil has been so long famous.

the fastest pulse. We may be found inaugurating an operation tea or a diagnosis dinner.

A good story is told of a recent gay gathering where everyone appeared to be suffering from some different ailment, and discussed it with such elaboration and well-defined personal geography that the immune host asked mildly, "Is this a social entertainment—or an organ recital?"

Daily Mail.

HOME WOUNDED.

THE JOYS OF LONDON STREETS.

(BY AUGUSTUS MOORE.)

"If the day is fine you may go out to-morrow," said the nurse.

I cannot recall without strange thrills that blue-clad nurse's announcement. It came suddenly. I was sitting at tea in the leaping yellow firelight of the little hospital ward, listening lovingly and untrusting listening to the muffled, mingling noises of the street. These noises held romance. Every sound from the thronged and resonant aisles of traffic was cunningly caught, and endlessly repeated in the ear of fancy. Every hint of a life which had been relinquished months ago now came home to the heart with a sweet poignancy. In clear and ringing syllables these sounds spoke of life; the pulsing life of the streets; the busy life of men. For after a dread and anguished existence in a shell-tumbled trench, there is nothing that touches the wounded warrior with such deft and wailing appeal as his own little mental pictures of daily life in a busy street.

And after these months of exile I was to see the streets again! The beloved noises were to leap to vivid life. Dreams were to materialise. I was to become a man again and to enter a little way into the life of the community. Away with memories of a parched peninsula, with trenches, and listening posts! I was to breathe again the fragrance that will linger for ever around the old comely streets and courtyards of London. The thought thrilled me as I sat at tea in the shadows. I could not sleep that night, so tremendous were my anticipations of the great adventure which the morrow held. And that wistful, restrained exultation is one of the supreme joys of convalescence.

From side-streets I enter the City. It is my first glimpse after exile, and I know the moment is unique and may never recur. Through a spongy grey mist the sun is a dull red globe above the chimneys. There is a clear, crisp bite in the air that braces one like a cordial. It is good to be alive.

In the very clamour of the streets there is a note of welcome. The throbbing of a motor-omnibus, rolling by like some implacable juggernaut, the quick trotting of horses, the jingling of innumerable bells, the low, quick whirr of taxicabs, the husky hubbub of rumbling vans, the clatter of small carts, and threatening through it all a khaki-clad motor-cyclist darting in and out like a will-o'-the-wisp on a hot-speed errand: the average street, which the average man sees every day—and yet the tired warrior here is a beauty which is like a dream.

It is a deathless moment, never to be forgotten that welcome which is found in London streets. Watch closely and you will intercept the look on many a soldier's face, that softness of the eye, that wistful gleam. It is the call of the past—the old beloved things—stealing softly into a heart which had, for a time, dwelt so long with memories alone.

The passer-by is a continually changing kaleidoscope of interest. Snatches of talk; chance-caught phrases; the run of every gamut of emotion; laughter, clear and pure, or morose and slow; the laughter of love that rejoices or the laughter of irony that tinkles; the laughter of the child, in a merging mass of sound these are the outlandish strains that are as old as the streets themselves. And yet they float towards the solitary soldier with a freshness, and a welcome that charm the ear like music. Out of the mouths of an unconscious crowd he gleams a fruitage of keen, vivid joy.

Passing along in a veritable maze of now-faded romance I notice knots of wounded soldiers huddling in Westminster Abbey, and, tired by its portals, I leave the winter sunlight and the sonorous streets and enter under the shadows where silence dwells. In the gloom one dim lamp is burning redly; but a light from the outer world cuts mosaic of clear, airy outline in the millioned windows, spires dimly shining patterns amid the infinite traceries of tombs and pillars, and shines with a softened radiance on the arches, fine and thin as fire. There are other figures in khaki. I join them.

The muffled tones of an organ reach us as we listen. The music swells. A low, quiet thunder is rolling slowly in the dark, ungodly roar. It grows in volume; till soon the atmosphere is full with wonderful trembling music. Standing there in the church whose stones guard the ashes of the greatest men in our history, the men who have made our Empire, one cannot but feel profoundly close to the very soul of England.

As the group of soldiers stand silent with wonder and awe, the music is throbbing and beating in a passionate crescendo, pulsating on the distance, till it breaks like wild reverberated thunder in the roof, and then it slowly sinks into a stately, sonorous procession which breathes with all the majesty of Empire. It softly dies away. There is a living silence. Our pulses are quickened, our souls stirred. With quickened step we leave the church, where our wondering eyes have been granted a glimpse of things unseen and eternal.

Dusk draws down. The moon rises above the chimneys that are etched mistily against the sky. The glamour of a London night holds me in its grip. A hurrying crowd of eddies on the pavement—not such a crowd as on warm autumn evenings is to be seen strolling, loitering, stirring, rolling onward like a sluggish river, and fervid for amusement—but a grim crowd, bent on business. I mingle with it and savour the dim splendour of the streets. At a splash of light a theatre is emptying. The road taxicabs shoot swiftly across the illuminated space; their windows make fleet flashes of light in passing; and they disappear into gloom and mystery. But I am weary with much joy, and attend with visions of food and firelight. I turn into a side street where the hospital looms dark against the stars. *Daily Mail.*

FEAR OF THE "BLACK HAND."

THE GERMAN UN BELGIUM.

(BY JAMES DUNN.)

Soldiers broken in the war now form the frontier guard between Holland and Belgium.

Six months ago the black and white striped sentry-boxes situated at regular intervals between barbed and live wire were occupied by elderly Landsturm men, stout of build and complacent of visage. Over a cheap cigar nothing of the war would placidly discuss the quick overthrow of the Allies and happy day a return in triumph to their own little provincial towns, where their declining years would be spent in boasting of deeds they had never performed and relating exciting incidents they had never seen.

These, stick-in-the-muds have gone, some to the front, others to garrison disturbed towns, and their places have been taken by young soldiers with the fear of sudden death still in their eyes and the effects of battle wounds still limned on their bodies. To the village of Canne, near Maastricht, there came a week or so ago a company of infantry more than two hundred strong, and of these not one officer, non-commissioned officer, or private was a whole man. Every one had been wounded and not a few maimed, stiffly and wearily. These young-old soldiers are strictly disciplined, and their treatment of the local Belgians is harsh and vindictive compared with the easy-going methods of the departed Landsturm.

General von Bissing is finding that the Belgians are not the "capricious children" he fondly supposed. Eluding his army of spies and detying his hordes of police, secret patriots conduct a spirited if secret campaign like that of the "Black Hand," against the German tyrants. Despising the Germanised Belgian papers which seek to divide their ranks, the patriots print and circulate secretly a patriotic paper the contents of which make German officials rave in impotent anger and send German spies feverishly into cafés, shops, offices, and the homes of the suspect.

There are Belgians who fear the Germans, but many more fear the vengeance of the patriots, who recently showed their will and energy in tracking down the betrayer of Nurse Cavell and striking him dead at his own door. In the towns and villages of Belgium the following proclamation is prominently posted:—

Whoever within the territory governed by the Governor-General is found guilty of suspected incendiaryism, causing an innuendo, attacks on or resistance to the representatives of German civilian or military authorities, will be punished by death, or, if extenuating circumstances are proved, by ten or twenty years' penal servitude. Whoever spreads false rumours, in regard to the German army or of so-called victories by the Allies, or stirs up a rebellion, or instigates soldiers to act contrary to their military duties, will be punished by five years' imprisonment.

And when patriotism has given him his geography, those great square towers loom prominently but unmistakably through the profanity, but too lightly wrapped about them. Pan, the guardian of Notre Dame against the barbarian! The light, or rather, the darkening, regulations are hereabout particularly strict.

Thus, of the thousand additional jets now lit in Paris each night—a mere bright drop in an ocean of obscurity, say the malcontents—few if any reduce the gloom of the wharves and narrow streets of this ancient quarter. Again, Notre Dame alone among the great churches of the centre kept reversion by no Midnight Mass. The cathedral is a national treasure, and none, whatever his faith or lack of it, criticises the prudence of the authorities. It will be recalled that in the third month of the war a Taube struck the precious pile with a bomb at one o'clock in the afternoon, damaging the clock and setting fire to the roof. But no air visitors, however cultured, have to their credit a similar night success.

If London is darker than Paris, as some assert, London is dark indeed. But such comparisons are difficult. The elements of impression preponderates, and people see, in this case don't see, according to the horse they are backing. Then, for the fairer of the process, dark Paris should be compared with dark London, darker Paris with darker London, and so not darkest London with the parts of Paris; such as the Grands Boulevards, that are merely dark. And it is to be supposed that few observers are at present sufficiently leisured or ubiquitous for such conscientious juxtapositions.

Here, behind the Louvre, between the Pont des Arts, which we have by now safely negotiated, and the Island of St. Louis, we are in darkest Paris. We plunge from footpath into tram-chains (for penning the public), and from tram-chains into trench (for draining them), with complete innocence in a series of helpless astonishment. It is a darkness that may be felt, especially in the small of the back.

But this rake's progress need not continue. If we go north instead of the bright river we quickly enter the bright zone of the "Central Markets." Here and here only the electric arc lamps are humming away in all the white brilliance of peace time; for the arrival and unloading throughout the night of carloads of cauliflower and the rest cannot be successfully advertised in show-window. The exportment was tried, and failed. There is no use here for the flickering oil-lamp—yes, oil lamp that Voltaire grins at near the Institut. Query: Has London its oil lamp in a celebrated thoroughfare?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

When examining passports at the frontier a favourite trick of the German frontier guard is suddenly to ask in English, "Is this all right?" Should the traveller unsuspectingly reply in English, he or she is arrested and generally fined.

Fines simply shower on the unlucky Belgians. An unguarded word in a café, a sharp retort to a soldier, an "insulting" glance at an officer, and the offenders are promptly arrested and so promptly fined.

A young Belgian girl sent a letter to a friend, making use of the phrase, "When these murderers are gone." "Anyone who is not a patriot is a Boche!"

The letter being intercepted, she was arrested and heavily fined. "Why do you call us Boches?" asked the commandant petulantly. "Why, because you are Boches," retorted the young girl spiritingly. "You look like Boches, you speak like Boches, and you act like Boches."

"I've a good mind to send you to Germany," said the angry commandant. "Where the Boches come from?" asked the girl pleasantly.

IN DARKEST PARIS.

AFTER THE ZEPPELINS.

(BY CLAUDE GABELL.)

Night on the Pont des Arts in that Gay Paris that is no longer gay. No moon or star looks down—there is nothing to look at—and a London fog, sent south by the guns, say the French, makes darkness visible and wet. Not a cat abroad. They keep early hours now. The dogs are in the trenches catching rats. The speeches are operating on the Boches. The man who comes along at half-past ten and puts out every gas-jet that is at a bridge-head or street corner has gone his rounds. No Whistler wanders in this Boche-steeping his soul in a sopor, searching the dark dome of the Institut against the soft masses of the sky. The Tour de Nele is enveloping in befitting blackness.

The very searchlights give no sign. But that means security for the mothers and babes of Paris. That means that the "refecteurs" that wink and flash the long night through away out beyond the sleeping city's walls are keeping trusty watch. Let a murder-bag succeed in slipping through the meshes of their rays, braving cannon of the outer forts, and the closed eye of the Eiffel Tower, the Concorde, and Clichy, so any dozing Cyclops will flare across the gloom; dazlingly, furiously, as last night, till the murderers, blinded and confounded, put their helm hard for Hunsland.

Meantime the silence of to-night is only broken by the gentle plaining of the darkling lapping Seine as it frets against the bridge that checks its flow. The darkness would, it is true, be more complete if unrelieved by the long shimmering red that yonder near the Pont Neuf pierces the fog to mark the moorings of some lumbering craft. Alas! These noble rivers are stained with blood. Note that it was by the gleaming valley of the River Marne that the monsters of last night approached their victims.

When German airmen claim that they can find their way from the English coast-line to London on the darkest night without consulting their instruments, thanks to the unfailing aid of the Thames, we are aware that they are talking after the manner of their kind. But this unconvincing vaunting does not diminish the visibility of that broad, though often fog-hung waterway, nor prevent a big river from being a big mirror and making for every gleam of light from every boat, bridge, and building upon its surface or along its course.

Its mere neighbourhood is, at present, an element of peril and more particularly for such landmarks as the hammer of Thor as a Westminster Abbey or a Notre Dame of Paris. The French cathedral is not merely near the river, but surrounded by the river, as is that other glory of Gothic art on the Ile de la Cité, the Sainte Chapelle. In the dark water that girdles that city within a city the inevitable streaks of light that mark the points where streets and bridges join the sombre quays, and barges lie asleep are better than Baedeker for the Hun that flies.

And when potamology has given him his geography, those great square towers loom prominently but unmistakably through the profanity, but too lightly wrapped about them. Pan, the guardian of Notre Dame against the barbarian! The light, or rather, the darkening, regulations are hereabout particularly strict.

Thus, of the thousand additional jets now lit in Paris each night—a mere bright drop in an ocean of obscurity, say the malcontents—few if any reduce the gloom of the wharves and narrow streets of this ancient quarter. Again, Notre Dame alone among the great churches of the centre kept reversion by no Midnight Mass. The cathedral is a national treasure, and none, whatever his faith or lack of it, criticises the prudence of the authorities. It will be recalled that in the third month of the war a Taube struck the precious pile with a bomb at one o'clock in the afternoon, damaging the clock and setting fire to the roof. But no air visitors, however cultured, have to their credit a similar night success.

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She was doubly fined, but, as she told her friends afterwards, "It was well worth the money."

Belgium is full of German troops. In the words of a Dutch visitor, "You fall over German soldiers as soon as you reach Eschker (just over the frontier). They pack the road to Antwerp, and you can't move for them in Brussels. There is strong enough in numbers, but there is some anxiety shown over a coming Allied offensive on a big scale in the spring." *Daily Mail.*

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address From
Nesolin, Astor Hotel ... Amoy
Chowkanang, ... Kungsheng,
long, 19, Connaught Road Shanghai
Ackland, Chartered Bank ... Tokio
Fockelmann ... Amoy
Shunghyan, ... Fooksheng,
Wyndham Street ... Shanghai
Jieklwan, ... Kwangmel,
Chow, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 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2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 3445, 3450, 3455, 3460, 3465, 3470, 3475, 3480, 3485, 3490, 3495, 3500, 3505, 3510, 3515, 3520, 3525, 3530, 3535, 3540, 3545, 3550, 3555, 3560, 3565, 3570, 3575, 3580, 3585, 3590, 3595, 3600, 3605, 3610, 3615, 3620, 3625, 3630, 3635, 3640, 3645, 3650, 3655, 3660, 3665, 3670, 3675, 3680, 3685, 3690, 3695, 3700, 3705, 3710, 3715, 3720, 3725, 3730, 3735, 3740, 3745, 3750, 3755, 3760, 3765, 3770, 3775, 3780, 3785, 3790, 3795, 3800, 3805, 3810, 3815, 3820, 3825, 3830, 3835, 3840, 3845, 3850, 3855, 3860, 3865, 3870, 3875, 3880, 3885, 3890, 3895, 3900, 3905, 3910, 3915, 3920, 3925, 3930, 3935, 3940, 3945, 3950, 3955, 3960, 3965, 3970, 3975, 3980, 3985, 3990, 3995, 4000, 4005, 4010, 4015, 4020, 4025, 4030, 4035, 4040, 4045, 4050, 4055, 4060, 4065, 4070, 4075, 4080, 4085, 4090, 4095, 4100, 4105, 4110, 4115, 4120, 4125, 4130, 4135, 4140, 4145, 4150, 4155, 4160, 4165, 4170, 4175, 4180, 4185, 4190, 4195, 4200, 4205, 4210, 4215, 4220, 4225, 4230, 4235, 4240, 4245, 4250, 4255, 4260, 4265, 4270, 4275, 4280, 4285, 4290, 4295, 4300, 4305, 4310, 4315, 4320, 4325, 4330, 4335, 4340, 4345, 4350, 4355, 4360, 4365, 4370, 4375, 4380, 4385, 4390, 4395, 4400, 4405, 4410, 4415, 4420, 4425, 4430, 4435, 4440, 4445, 4450, 4455, 4460, 4465, 4470, 4475, 4480, 4485, 4490, 4495, 4500, 4505, 4510, 4515, 4520, 4525, 4530, 4535, 4540, 4545, 4550, 4555, 4560, 4565, 4570, 4575, 4580, 4585, 4590, 4595, 4600, 4605, 4610, 4615, 4620, 4625, 4630, 4635, 4640, 4645, 4650, 4655, 4660, 4665, 4670, 4675, 4680, 4685, 4690, 4695, 4700, 4705, 4710, 4715, 4720, 4725, 4730, 4735, 4740, 4745, 4750, 4755, 4760, 4765, 4770, 4775, 4780, 4785, 4790, 4795, 4800, 4805, 4810, 4815, 4820, 4825, 4830, 4835, 4840, 4845, 4850, 4855, 4860, 4865, 4870, 4875, 4880, 4885, 4890, 4895, 4900, 4905, 4910, 4915, 4920, 4925, 4930, 4935, 4940, 4945, 4950, 4955, 4960, 4965, 4970, 4975, 4980, 4985, 4990, 4995, 5000, 5005, 5010, 5015, 5020, 5025, 5030, 5035, 5040, 5045, 5050, 5055, 5060, 5065, 5070, 5075, 5080, 5085, 5090, 5095, 5100, 5105, 5110, 5115, 5120, 5125, 5130, 5135, 5140, 5145, 5150, 5155, 5160, 5165, 5170, 5175, 5180, 5185, 5190, 5195, 5200, 5205, 5210, 5215, 5220, 5225, 5230, 5235, 5240, 5245, 5250, 5255, 5260, 5265, 5270, 5275, 5280, 5285, 5290, 5295, 5300, 5305, 5310, 5315, 5320, 5325, 5330, 5335, 5340, 5345, 5350, 5355, 5360, 5365, 5370, 5375, 5380, 5385, 5390, 5395, 5400, 5405, 5410, 5415, 5420, 5425, 5430, 5435, 5440, 5445, 5450, 5455, 5460, 5465, 5470, 5475, 5480, 5485, 5490, 5495, 5500, 5505, 5510, 5515, 552

**VIA SHANGHAI. MANILA. THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.**

Steamer	Callings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.	Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
KWANTO MARU ...	5,600 — 14 knots ...	WED'DAY, 29th Mar., Noon.	
CHIYO MARU ...	22,000 — 21 knots ...	SAT., 8th April.	
PERSIA MARU ...	9,000 — 17 knots ...	FRIDAY 31st April.	
TENYO MARU ...	22,000 — 21 knots ...	WED, 3rd May.	
SEIYO MARU ...	13,800 — 14 knots ...	THURS., 11th May.	
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000 — 16 knots ...	TUESDAY, 10th May.	
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000 — 21 knots ...	WED, 31st May.	

